

only the different fields of business management of a medical practice, but also such ancillary subjects as Wills, Estate and Gift tax, and a chapter on that great problem that is always present, "The Federal Income Tax." Within each chapter is a series of sections, touching upon individual phases of office management in that general field. Each chapter contains the source of many answers and ideas, that should be extremely helpful to the medical practitioner, in establishing and maintaining efficient business procedures in the operation of his professional office.

The author, in organizing his material, has incorporated his years of exposure to the ethical and legal problems of the medical practitioner and his knowledge and experience gained thereby. In addition, the author has included forms and aids to assist the physician in understanding the legal business problems covered by each chapter.

The author has devoted three chapters to subjects pertaining to office-sharing, employing another physician, and partnership agreements, which, in the opinion of the reviewer, are excellent, informative, and provide answers and solutions for the medical practitioner in an area that gives rise to many problems and disputes. Other chapters on, selling a medical practice, buying on credit, hospital contracts, all are extremely informative, well written and will assist and give understanding in these particular situations. The chapters on wills and Federal income tax, I am sure, can be very helpful to guide the physician to a better comprehension and understanding of estate and tax problems.

In reviewing the author's work I have done so as an attorney who has spent many years in advising and assisting physicians in their practice and business affairs. It is my opinion, that the "Business Management of a Medical Practice" would be a valuable, practical addition to the library of all physicians.

FREDERICK O. FIELD

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DRUGS OF CHOICE—1964-65—Walter Modell, M.D., Editor; Associate Professor of Pharmacology, Cornell University Medical College, New York, N.Y.; Attending Physician, Veterans Administration Hospital, Montrose, N.Y.; Chairman, Advisory Committee on New Drugs to the Food and Drug Administration; Member, Executive Committee, United States Pharmacopeia XVII; Editor, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. The C. V. Mosby Co., 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo., 1964. 1018 pages, \$16.75.

A book which is revised every two years brings to the reader the latest facts and opinions about clinical uses of drugs, old and new. This latest edition, authored by 47 clinicians and pharmacologists, brings new points of view on five controversial topics by a change of authorship on antibacterial agents, drugs for arthritis and rheumatic diseases, medullary stimulants, drugs for disturbances of equilibrium and drugs used in the treatment of hypertension. Examples of the changes in these five chapters are the emphasis on the invading infectious organism rather than on individual drugs, thus saving time for the physician who need only find the drugs used for the specific infection, rather than searching through all antibiotics and anti-bacterial agents to locate the one most adaptable to the problem at hand; expansion of the chapter on disturbances of equilibrium and a complete revision of the chapter on hypertension.

There is a total of 41 chapters, discussing the choice of drugs for most conditions coming into the experience of most practitioners. The authors are experienced experts in their respective fields, in most instances writing specific instructions for specific conditions. The one chapter which seems to fall short is the discussion of medullary stimulants which gives so little specific information and is so general as to be of little value.

CLINTON H. THIENES, M.D.

STERILITY—The Diagnostic Survey of the Infertile Couple—Third Edition—Walter W. Williams, M.D., F.A.C.O.G., Clinical Geneticist. Published by Walter W. Williams, M.D., Springfield, Mass., 1964. 515 pages, \$28.50.

This book is divided into four sections dealing with: (1) the minimal diagnostic program for an infertility study, (2) special diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, (3) a series of unrelated short chapters by well known specialists in the given areas of the field, many from outside the United States, (4) contributions to infertility studies by Walter Williams. Because of this somewhat artificial arrangement the subdivisions of the subject are treated in chapters scattered through the volume resulting in some duplication and difficulty for the reader in obtaining a unified picture. Seminal biochemistry and spermatocytology are covered quite well, reflecting the author's forty years' interest in the subject in both cow and man. The material, however, is scattered throughout the book in fourteen separate chapters.

According to the introduction, the volume is not intended as a general reference book or compendium on infertility but rather as a clinical manual intended to provide a diagnostic program for those interested in a systematic study of the infertile couple under conditions pertaining to the private practice of medicine. This goal is fulfilled in the first two sections of the book which read like a do-it-yourself home study course in infertility and provide step by step directions on the performance of uterine insufflation, gynecography, semen analysis, etc.

One wonders how much of the relatively high cost of this book represents the cost of the final section which is entitled "Contributions to Infertility Studies by Walter W. Williams, A.B., M.D., D.V.M., F.A.C.O.G." This section contains the author-publisher's bibliography with complete reprints of several of his early publications, lists of his society affiliations and awards, and several full page photographs of the more interesting awards and honors. This section contains twice as many pages as the total devoted to the therapy of male infertility, vaginal cytology, the hypothalamus and pituitary, culdoscopy, and tuboplasty to mention a few of the subjects covered rather briefly.

In summary, if one is asked to pay \$28.50 for a scientific book he should expect to be told more about the subject and less about the author.

EMMET J. LAMB, M.D.

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PROBLEMS OF DYNAMIC NEUROLOGY—An International Volume—Studies on the Higher Functions of the Human Nervous System—Edited by Lipman Halpern, Jerusalem. Published by the Department of Nervous Diseases of the Rothschild Hadassah University Hospital and the Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School, Jerusalem, Israel, 1963. Distributed in the United States by Grune & Stratton, New York. Publication Date: 1964. 509 pages, \$15.00.

This volume is a review of neurological concepts principally in the field of aphasia. The title is somewhat enigmatic but its semantic significance is elucidated by Walter Riese in the Historical Review of Dynamic Neurology. Chapters on the Physiological Basis in Perception and Speech by Denny-Brown, Aphasia and Conceptual Thinking by Bay, Disorders of Prosody by Monrad-Krohn, Aphasia in Polyglots, Amusias by Werthiem, Gestural and Mimic Language by Macdonald Critchley, Problems concerning the Agnosias, Apraxias, and Aphasia by Alajouanine and Lhermitte, The Sense of Direction and the Arrow-form by Goody and Reinhold, Anosognosia by Weinstein and Cole, are fairly comprehensive and interesting reviews on various aspects of aphasia. Bender has a detailed and large chapter on Disorders of Visual Perception which is of considerable value. Other chapters consider pain, neurobiological effects of colors, posture and psyche, prosopagnosia and

other aspects of aphasia by authors all important in these fields. This book is a must for anyone interested in the field of communication disorders and neurology of cortical function. It seems a little expensive for its size and dearth of illustrations.

HOWARD S. BARROWS, M.D.

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PROGRESS IN MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY—Volume 3—Edited by G. P. Ellis, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., Department of Chemistry and Biology, Welsh College of Advanced Technology, Cardiff; and G. B. West, B.Pharm., D.Sc., Ph.D., School of Pharmacy, University of London. Butterworth Inc., Washington, D.C., 1963. 407 pages, \$15.75.

This book will be read with much interest and profit by organic and pharmaceutical chemists, pharmacologists and toxicologists, and practitioners in specialties related to the subjects of the seven chapters. Each chapter is by experts in the field reviewed and attempts have been made to link chemical structure with biologic activity. There are seven chapters which review the literature on neuromuscular blocking agents, chemotherapy of trypanosomiasis, antitussive drugs, rauwolfia alkaloids, statistics for pharmacologic and toxicologic screening, anticonvulsants and local anesthetics.

Of the eleven authors, two of them, like the editors, are from British or Canadian universities, the remainder are from research laboratories of pharmaceutical manufacturing companies of Great Britain, Canada and the United States of America. The emphasis varies from detailed description of the chemical structure in relation to neuromuscular blocking action in Chapters 1 and 2 and a purely mathematical treatise on statistics of toxicological screening in Chapter 5 to a more pharmacodynamic discussion of local anesthetics in Chapter 7. Throughout the book, the emphasis is on experimental pharmacology rather than clinical use of drugs. Each chapter has an extensive bibliography, ranging from 97 references for the chapter on statistics to 640 references for the chapter on anticonvulsants.

CLINTON H. THIENES, M.D.

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TEXTBOOK OF PEDIATRICS—8th Edition—Edited by Waldo E. Nelson, M.D., D.Sc., Professor of Pediatrics, Temple University School of Medicine and Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; with the Collaboration of Eighty-five Contributors. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1964. 1636 pages, \$18.00.

The rapidity and scope of new developments in medicine, and particularly in pediatrics are evident in the fact that this new, eighth edition of Nelson's standard Textbook of Pediatrics is 174 pages longer and half a pound heavier than its immediate predecessor which appeared only five years ago. The difference represents much new material and extensive revision of old. Eighty-five contributors are listed, not counting the Editor who has written a considerable number of pages himself. The general level of professional competence in the authors is high.

New sections, by new authors, include nearly 100 pages on growth, development, and problems of fluid and electrolyte balance; a revised and expanded section, a most useful one, on drugs, with 41-page table of dosages and preparations; a much needed discussion of the rapidly growing field of chromosomal anomalies and disorders, and of the also fast growing list of inborn errors of metabolism; a new section on unclassified mycobacteria, which have been widely reported of late; an expanded section of virus diseases, including recent developments in prophylaxis of measles and poliomyelitis; a description of the now well-established therapy of coccidioidomycosis with Amphotericin B; a considerably enlarged section on endocrine

disturbances; and numerous other additions and updatings. It is clear that the important advances in the pediatric field during the last half-decade have been quite thoroughly covered.

The index, a particularly satisfactory feature of all editions of the Nelson text, has been correspondingly lengthened.

The new edition is highly recommended to students and practitioners alike.

HAROLD K. FABER, M.D.

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SCIENCE AND PSYCHOANALYSIS—Volume VI: Violence and War with clinical studies—Edited by Jules H. Masserman, M.D., Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, Northwestern University, Chicago; and President, Academy of Psychoanalysis 1958-59. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y., 1963. 284 pages, \$8.75.

In this day and age, when modern man is preoccupied with, and terrorized by the thought that some incident will trigger a nuclear holocaust, this book represents an attempt by the social science class (to this I would add the clinician) to conceptualize, objectify and understand the dynamic network of violence, fear, aggression, etc. in which we are all imbedded.

The people in places of authority, in various countries throughout the world, are searching desperately for answers to questions which have been the eternal plague of mankind. No longer can warfare be glorified and luxuriated in. The days of warfare as a quick and easy solution are near an end as today's issues are infinitely complex and not simply black or white. In this dilemma the politician, soldier, statesman is frequently immobilized and ineffective. He therefore, more and more, is looking to the social scientist for help. The latter too often is reluctant to involve himself in this problem solving, perhaps distrusting his ability to solve, but the urgency of the age demands joint participation of the social scientist and statesman, no matter how uneasy the alliance may be.

The heart of this book is the Symposium on War and Violence, the rest of the book dealing with the more traditional psychoanalytic aspects of clinical research and therapeutic technique. It is unfortunate that the book contains the latter two sections as they are quite unrelated to the title and major theme of the book. I will thus, in this review, speak mainly of the section on War and Violence. The other sections are interesting, but mention of them, as in the book, takes away from the dramatic presentations on the major book theme.

I will review briefly some of the keystone chapters and end with some of the Symposium's final conclusions. In the opening chapter, Rioch attempts to recall and integrate some of the historical, socio-cultural, ethological and neuropsychological data about violence and fighting. He indicates that there is a complex interaction between seemingly fixed neural behavior patterns and environmental dynamics that may explain variations seen in violent type behavior. He makes a strong case for the importance of interdisciplinary investigation into this area, as the chances of answers from one field are unlikely.

Eibl-Eibesfeldt writes in another chapter about ritualized fighting in animals. He points out some of the factors stimulating or arousing aggressive behavior, the survival value of this behavior and behavior eliciting submissive attitudes. He further compares man and beast, and sees similarities. Man, unfortunately, in modern warfare does not participate much in direct confrontation and thus has few opportunities to allow for innate submissive-aggressive behavior to emerge.

Coser, in still another paper, writes effectively about the concept of relative deprivation. He states that when a